

Prosperous Community	Rationale	Data Source
All members of our community prosper from a strong and growing economy. A thriving business sector attracts and retains a skilled and productive workforce.	Some indicators capture several aspects of this outcome. Focus has been given to regional GDP to capture the economic activity of the whole region. There are also indicators for aspects of the workforce, levels of unemployment and household income. The latter gives an idea of the wealth of the community. Secondary contextual indicators cover the retail sector, building consents and the value of the unpaid economy (volunteers) since people spend more time in unpaid work than they do in market work. There is cross-over between the Prosperous Community and Entrepreneurial & Innovative outcomes, which both measure aspects of economic well-being.	
Headline indicators		
Regional GDP per capita	A good headline level indicator because it is an overarching indicator which captures the whole economy. Need to keep in mind what to decide on as the denominator.	Stats NZ
Labour force participation rate	The participation rate indicates how people's willingness and ability to participate in the job market changes over time, irrespective of changes in the size of the working age population. Short-term changes in the participation rate can often be traced to job market conditions. A job market in which employment is growing often encourages more people to participate. Students or parents of young children might look for part-time work, older people may come out of retirement, and people who have become discouraged by being out of work for a long time may begin actively looking for work again. The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the working-age population	Stats NZ
Unemployment Rate	Shows number of people in the workforce not actually employed expressed as a percentage of the labour force	Stats NZ
Labour Productivity ie GDP per FTE	A good headline indicator. Calculated as labour force/GDP	Stats NZ
Household income	It is a ranking indicator. But does give an idea of 'wealth of community' . From Household Economic Survey. Need to report mean & median	Stats NZ
Value of unpaid work	Conventional economic statistics, such as the national accounts and employment measures, are designed to measure the market economy and exclude (in developed economies at least) most of the non-market productive activities occurring within the household. Yet the goods and services resulting from these activities are a source of utility to the members of the household and contribute to their well-being. The volume of household production is significant: on average, people spend more time in unpaid work than they do in market work. Need clear definition of what we are looking at.	Stats NZ
Secondary indicators		
Value of building consents (residential and non-residential)	Contextual information - residential and commercial. A secondary indicator because it is a partial indicator of regional economic activity as a whole.	Stats NZ
Value of volunteering in Wellington region	Part of a growing and strong economy	Stats NZ - time/use Survey
Retail spending (Actual retail sales)	Gives the level of consumer spending within the retail sector which is an important indication of confidence in the economy	Stats NZ- Monthly Retail Monitor

Connected Community	Rationale	Data Source
<p>Our connections and access are efficient, quick and easy - locally, nationally and internationally. Our communication networks, air and sea ports, roads and public transport systems are world class and enable us to link well with others, both within and outside the region.</p>	<p>A range of indicators have been included to cover active and passive transport modes, access to public and private transport and public transport reliability. Access to public and private transport increases access to employment, education & medical services as well as access to the wider community. A completed and integrated network can inform us about the levels of mobility that are possible through good infrastructure. Broadband was identified as a priority in the strategy for stimulating economic growth and connectivity. Indicators chosen reflect this. There is an overlap with the Healthy Environment outcome indicator set.</p>	
Headline indicators		
Peak AM and PM congestion rates on key roads	According to the 07/08 GW RLTS monitoring report congestion has inc overall in 2008 with the pattern focusing during peak periods. Therefore, this measure would mask time localised problems.	GW-RLTS Monitoring Report
Walking and cycling connected networks	A complete and fully integrated network can inform us about the potential level of mobility that is possible through infrastructure.	GW-RLTS Monitoring Report
Public transport patronage per capita (ferry, bus, train)	This gives a sense of the level of PT network usage	GW / Wellington Regional Outlook and Stats NZ
% people living within 400m of PT stop	This gives a sense of access to PT although keep in mind the caveat that Wellington is hilly and for the transport disadvantaged 400 meters up or down hill may not mean access.	Greater Wellington (AMR)
% households with access to a motor vehicle	Although you can argue that we want to reduce motor vehicle numbers, access to a motor vehicle per household indicates connectivity and access provided petrol costs are such that people can afford to use the car.	MOT / Stats NZ
Freight movement tonne/km growth by mode (rail, road, coastal)	This measure is about connectivity of freight but also economic growth.	QoL
Percentage of residential population with phone, mobile phone, internet /broadband	Indicates access.	Stats NZ
Secondary indicators		
Perception of ease of use of public transport	Provision of access to public transport can increase access to employment, education & medical services.	Greater Wellington perception survey
Overall perception of public transport in Greater Wellington	Gives indication of whether public thinks public transport good.	Greater Wellington perception survey
International arrivals	It gives a sense of links/connectiveness with other regions/countries.	Stats NZ
Domestic visitors	It gives a sense of links/connectiveness with other regions/countries.	Stats NZ - Commercial Accomodation Monitor. Splits into International & domestic visitors
Travel time variability across all modes	Reliable transport encourages use	
Speed of broadband – update and download speeds at key MUSH sites	Reliable internet connection encourages use.	MED
Cost of broadband	High cost of Broadband reduces use and uptake	MED/Stats NZ?
Reliability of internet connection	Reliable speedy broadband encourages use	
Travel time reliability across all modes	Reliable transport encourages use	MOT
Airline destinations	Gives measure of connectivity & quality of life re increased options for travel	Airlines

Entrepreneurial & Innovative	Rationale	Data Source
<p>Innovation, creativity and new endeavours are welcomed and encouraged. Ideas are exchanged across all sectors, resulting in a creative business culture. We have excellent education and research institutions, and benefit from being the seat of government</p>	<p>Focus has been given to research and development activity as well as the number of business start-ups. These link to business confidence and activity. Secondary and more contextual information around patent applications, employment levels in the research and higher education sectors and proportion of GDP spent on research and development help to provide a story around the uptake of innovation and entrepreneurialism in the Wellington regional economy. There is a cross-over between the Entrepreneurial & Innovative and Prosperous Community outcomes, as both measure aspects of economic well-being.</p>	
<p>Headline indicators</p>		
<p>Investment in R & D (Total and New)</p>	<p>Comprehensive indicator of business activity as a whole.</p>	<p>NZ venture capital association</p>
<p># of start-ups</p>	<p>Shows whether there is an increase in business confidence and activity. This is a better measure than new registered business - shows the change in new businesses reflecting the level of entrepreneurial activity</p>	<p>MED (Economic Indicators Report) or Unlimited Potential</p>
<p>Secondary indicators</p>		
<p>% GDP spent on R & D</p>	<p>Shows level of investment in R&D relative to what is happening to GDP - provides a more balanced measure than just spend on R&D by itself</p>	<p>QoL</p>

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# & % of workforce employees in scientific research & higher education	<p>One way to measure involvement in entrepreneurial and innovative businesses although is limited to a number of sectors (although these are the ones listed in the outcome)</p>	Companies' Office, MED
Total # registered businesses	<p>Very small numbers and changes in Wellington. Very industry specific but listed in MED Econ indicator report as a 'formal measure of innovation'</p>	

Healthy Environment	Rationale	Data Source
<p>We have clean water, fresh air and healthy soils. Well functioning and diverse ecosystems make up an environment that can support our needs. Resources are used efficiently. There is minimal waste and pollution.</p>	<p>Indicators cover aspects of the physical environment. Many of the indicators chosen focus on the quality aspect of the environment with less emphasis on having resources sufficient quantity. This is largely due to a lack of data being available in this area at a regional level. Indicators also reflect more contextual aspects of the environment such as resource depletion, soil degradation and habitat quality. Indicators around surface and groundwater availability and use – minimum flows in rivers, % of allocation in rivers, groundwater aquifer use and allocation are currently being developed by Greater Wellington. It is anticipated that these indicators will be included in this data set once the data becomes available. There are linkages to Connected Community indicators.</p>	
<p>Headline indicators</p>		
<p>Compliance with national air quality standards and guidelines for outdoor air, particular those set for particulate matter (PM₁₀), carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x)</p>	<p>If there are no breaches of the standard or exceedences of guideline values then air quality is meeting the minimum requirements needed to provide a set level of protection for human health and the environment. If air quality approaches the limits set by national standards and guidelines, then air quality is comparatively poor and has been degraded from its background state.</p>	<p>GW - Juliet Milne</p>
<p>Total number of contaminated sites</p>	<p>The number of contaminated sites provides an indication of past and present land use activities with the potential to contaminate the environment.</p>	<p>GW - Juliet Milne</p>
<p>Compliance with national microbiological water quality standards for fresh water recreational areas during the summer bathing season</p>	<p>The national guidelines use bacteriological indicators to assess the risk of faecal contamination and therefore the potential presence of harmful pathogens. Compliance with the action level guidelines should ensure that people using water for contact recreation (swimming, kayaking, etc.) are not exposed to significant health risks.</p>	<p>GW - Juliet Milne</p>
<p>Compliance with national microbiological water quality standards for coastal/marine recreational areas during the summer bathing season</p>	<p>The national guidelines use bacteriological indicators to assess the risk of faecal contamination and therefore the potential presence of harmful pathogens. Compliance with the action level guidelines should ensure that people using water for contact recreation (swimming, kayaking, etc.) are not exposed to significant health risks.</p>	<p>GW - Juliet Milne</p>
<p>Volume diverted from landfills</p>	<p>Shows response to waste, economic efficiency argument. Includes recovery, need to consider electronic waste and methane gases</p>	<p>TA's</p>
<p>Area under QEII covenant and other areas of covenanted protection</p>	<p>Private land where owners are open to voluntary protection</p>	<p>QEII</p>
<p>Presence of nationally threatened native freshwater fish species at representative monitoring sites in the Wellington region</p>	<p>Fish are an important and widely recognised component of freshwater ecosystem diversity, and a good indicator of habitat quality. The absence of threatened species may suggest habitat and/or water quality are limiting their distribution.</p>	<p>GW - Juliet Milne</p>
<p>Total Ecological footprint (hectares per resident)</p>	<p>Land area by natural resource consumption.</p>	<p>QoL/ MfE</p>
<p>Total energy use per capita (or GDP?)</p>	<p>Resource depletion</p>	<p>GW - Alison Lash</p>
<p>Greenhouse gas emissions per capita (region)</p>	<p>Gives a measure of contributions to climate change, and proxy for resource depletion</p>	<p>GW - Alison Lash</p>
<p>Secondary indicators</p>		
<p>Residents' rating of air pollution as a city problem</p>	<p>Provides a perception measure for air quality to back up compliance with standards</p>	<p>QoL</p>

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<p>Soil quality at representative sites across high quality soils in the Wellington region</p>	<p>The health of the region's high quality soils are integral to primary land uses such as dairying, cropping and horticulture. If more than one of the core physical or chemical soil quality indicators (e.g., macroporosity, total N content) is outside the target range for a particular land use, soil quality may be compromised for that land use with potential adverse effects on ground or surface water quality.</p>	<p>GW - Juliet Milne</p>
<p>Area of erosion prone land</p>	<p>Soil impacts from varying land uses – impacts of various land management practices, the need for soil conservation measures</p>	<p>GW - Juliet Milne</p>
<p>Nitrate concentrations in groundwater</p>	<p>Nitrate is a commonly measured indicator of groundwater quality. Compliance with the national standard should ensure that it is safe for the water to be used for human (and stock) consumption, while elevated nitrate concentrations may indicate a health risk as well as a risk of adverse impacts on the quality of surface waters (e.g., wetlands, springs, streams, lakes) connected with the groundwater.</p>	<p>GW - Juliet Milne</p>
<p>Macroinvertebrate health at representative river and stream monitoring sites in the Wellington region</p>	<p>Macroinvertebrates are good indicators of water quality and the life supporting capacity as well as ecological health of a stream. Standard indices (e.g., macroinvertebrate community index, MCI) have been developed to interpret and report stream water quality and health.</p>	<p>GW - Juliet Milne</p>
<p>Landfill waste - volume per capita</p>	<p>Volume backs up waste diverted</p>	<p>GW & TAs</p>
<p>Compositional nature of landfill waste</p>	<p>Good to include economic efficiency argument. MfE have some case studies/waste trials in Wellington including Silverstream Landfill</p>	<p>STA's</p>
<p>Disbribution of 3 selected native birds</p>	<p>Links to # of threatened species in region</p>	<p>Ornithological Society of New Zealand</p>
<p>Per capita water usage</p>	<p>Gives measure of what we are using</p>	<p>GW & Tas</p>

Quality Lifestyle	Rationale	Data Source
<p>Living in the Wellington region is enjoyable, and people feel safe. A variety of healthy and affordable lifestyles can be pursued. Our art, sport, recreation and entertainment scenes are enjoyed by all community members – and attract visitors.</p>	<p>Quality lifestyle can mean different things to different people. The aim was to select indicators that cover a mix of the elements that contribute to the well-being of most people. Topics such as crime, leisure time activities, waiting lists for state houses, tourism, happiness, affordable housing, work/life balance, diversity of arts scene and access to local parks and green spaces were considered suitable to provide a broad-ranging assessment of quality of life. The arts make a strong contribution to community strength & identity and are recognised for facilitating communication across social, economic, cultural & ethnic groups. Levels of graffiti and vandalism give an indication of how people perceive the safety of their communities. Many of the indicators are perception ones that have been sourced from the regional sample of the Quality of Life survey. There are linkages between Quality Lifestyle, Sense of Place and Strong and Tolerant Community indicators.</p>	
Headline indicators		
Participation in sport, leisure, arts & cultural and/or community activities/events	Participation in sport & leisure activities impacts on perception of wellbeing.	SRARC
Satisfaction with overall quality of life	Concepts of community, social networks, safety etc contribute to overall quality of life	QoL
Satisfaction with use of leisure time	Recreation & leisure have important impact on quality of life. Health benefits from leisure activities can be both mental & physical	QoL
Percentage of people who think the Wellington Region (or their City in the Wellington Region) is a great place to live	Enjoyment in one's city/region impacts on personal well-being & adds to quality of life	TAs –Satisfaction Surveys, where available
Total reported crime per 10,000 population	Safety & perceptions of safety feature highly in people's view of their living environment & quality of life. Feeling safe is a key to overall health in a community	QoL
Perception of individual "happiness"	Gives overall measure of mental wellbeing. Quality of cities/regions has an impact on this	QoL
Perceptions of safety	Safety & perceptions of safety feature highly in people's view of their living environment & quality of life. If people feel unsafe they are less likely to talk to neighbours, use public transport, go out in evenings & participate in communities.	QoL
Secondary indicators		
Housing New Zealand Corporation waiting list size, cities with more than 500 on list	Indicator is about need for emergency housing & ability to provide for that.	QoL

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Satisfaction with work/life balance	Perceptions of work/life balance have an impact on their perception of personal well-being	QoL
Number & types of events, eg round the bays	Shows how many events per year residents and visitors have the opportunity to participate in	TA's
Visitor Guest Nights - hotels	Attracting visitors to Wellington	Stats NZ - Commercial Accommodation Monitor. Splits into International & domestic. Only Wellington city
Occupancy Rate of hotels	Attracting visitors to Wellington	Stats NZ - Commercial Accommodation Monitor. Splits into International & domestic. Only Wellington city
Visitor stay nights - hotels	Attracting visitors to Wellington	Stats NZ - Commercial Accommodation Monitor. Splits into International & domestic. Only Wellington city
Individual perception of “richness and diversity” of arts scene	The arts make a strong contribution to community strength & identity and are recognised for facilitating communication across social, economic, cultural & ethnic groups	QoL

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<p>Residents' rating of access to their local park or other green open space</p>	<p>Lack of access to green open spaces can reduce individual and community participation in activities and reduce people's ability to take advantage of social, economic, and healthy lifestyle opportunities.</p>	<p>QoL</p>
<p>Residents' rating of graffiti, vandalism and litter as a problem</p>	<p>Graffiti, vandalism & litter have an impact on the way people feel about where they live. Vandalism affects people's sense of safety, some believe graffiti increases vandalism</p>	<p>QoL</p>

Sense of Place	Rationale	Data Source
<p>We have a deep sense of pride in the Wellington region and there is strong community spirit.</p> <p>We value the region's unique characteristics – its rural, urban and harbour landscapes, its climate, its central location, and its capital city.</p>	<p>Social cohesion, pride and sense of community are the main elements focussed on. Most of these are perception indicators. Volunteer numbers have been included as increased numbers are often linked to a sense of community spirit, stronger connectiveness to their community as well as to the needs of the community. There are linkages to Quality Lifestyle and Strong and Tolerant community outcomes.</p>	
Headline indicators		
Percentage of people that feel a sense of pride in the way their city looks and feels	Built environments contribute to the way people feel about where they live & impacts strongly on the sustainability of the natural environment	QoL
Number of volunteers	Volunteering impacts on people's sense of community & connectedness	Stats NZ
Residents rating of feeling a sense of community in their local neighbourhood	The presence of formal and informal relationships between people facilitates participation in society, encourages a sense of belonging & supports social cohesion. All of which contribute to perceptions of personal well-being.	QoL
Secondary indicators		

Regional Foundations	Rationale	Data Source
<p>High quality and secure infrastructure and services meet our everyday needs. These are developed and maintained to support the sustainable growth of the region, now and in the future.</p>	<p>High quality and secure essential services to meet everyday needs are the cornerstones of regional foundations. Indicators relating to security of supplies for water, electricity, gas and access to roading have been included in this dataset. There is limited information at a regional level on some of the essential services as councils measure these in different ways. There are linkages to Connected Community and Healthy Environment indicators.</p>	
<p>Headline indicators</p>		
<p>Percentage of estimated resident population who receive their water from community water supplies that complies with either the 2000 or 2005 Drinking-water Standards for NZ relating to <i>E.Coli</i> and <i>Cryptosporidium</i>.</p>	<p>NZ drinking water standards important to measure quality of infrastructure to meet every day needs</p>	<p>MSD Social Report</p>
<p>Security of electricity supply - # of days with loss of supply</p>	<p>Measures reliability of supply to meet everyday needs</p>	<p>TA asset management reports</p>
<p>Unplanned road closures</p>	<p>Secure infrastructure critical to solid regional foundations</p>	<p>NZTA / MED?</p>
<p>Gas outages by property or days?</p>	<p>Measures reliability of supply to meet everyday needs</p>	<p>TAs</p>
<p>Secondary indicators</p>		

Healthy Community	Rationale	Data Source
<p>Our physical and mental health is protected. Living and working environments are safe, and everyone has access to health care. Every opportunity is taken to recognise and encourage good health</p>	<p>Indicators capture elements of health services, physical and mental health measures, as well as social factors and aspects of the environment (air, water, transport, recreation) that are related to health outcomes. We have recognised that poverty and socio-economic factors are key indicators for health which have been captured by housing overcrowding and deprivation index indicators. Some indicators are very high-level and capture several aspects of the health picture for the region. Not all indicators capture everything. There are linkages to the Healthy Environment indicator set.</p>	
<p>Headline indicators</p>		
<p>Prevalence of high blood pressure</p>	<p>High blood pressure is a risk factor for a number of illnesses; diabetes, stroke, congestive heart failure.</p>	<p>NZHS</p>
<p>Prevalence of overweight / obesity</p>	<p>Overweight or obese rating a risk factor for chronic diseases like diabetes, stroke, congestive heart failure.</p>	<p>NZHS</p>
<p>Physical activity rate</p>	<p>Protective factor - links to good health</p>	<p>NZHS</p>
<p>Prevalence of smoking</p>	<p>Risk factor for good health; strong link to lung cancer and inequalities. Also major risk factors for Diabetes, CVD and a range of illnesses.</p>	<p>NZHS ASH Year 10 Survey</p>
<p>Individual perception of health (self rated health stated)</p>	<p>Self-reported health measure is more subjective but is useful for providing a more consumer-centred view of health, and for placing more emphasis on quality of life and wellbeing.</p>	<p>NZHS</p>
<p>Perceived mental health</p>	<p>Measure of perceived prevalence of mental health disorder</p>	<p>NZHS, Te Rau Hinengaro (NZ Mental Health Survey) MoH Information Directorate</p>
<p>Life Expectancy</p>	<p>Healthy people live longer, less need to access doctors</p>	<p>MSD-the Social Report, NZ Stats</p>
<p>Cancer registration rate</p>	<p>Cancer is the second largest disease burden in NZ.</p>	<p>Hospitalisations – MoH Information Directorate</p>
<p>Population preventable hospitalisation rate</p>	<p>Illnesses that could be prevented by public health interventions (regulation, health promotion) to stop illness occurring in the first place. Examples include smoking, respiratory illness attributable to poor housing, alcohol related conditions.</p>	<p>MoH Information Directorate</p>

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<p>Ambulatory sensitive hospitalisation rate</p>	<p>Shows hospitalisations that could have been prevented by timely access to primary care services or other ambulatory services such as hospital outpatient services. (eg. The sore throat that goes untreated that develops into rheumatic fever; untreated respiratory infections that develop into pneumonia). Both diabetes and asthma are included in this indicator.</p>	<p>MoH Information Directorate</p>
<p>Injury preventable hospitalisation rate</p>	<p>Burns, car accidents, family violence, recreational sports injuries etc.</p>	<p>MoH Information Directorate</p>
<p>Avoidable mortality rate</p>	<p>Avoidable mortality shows the number of deaths that could have been prevented. This is a better measure than life expectancy, as it shows the difference between populations and highlight areas of unmet needs.</p>	<p>MoH Information Directorate</p>
<p>Percentage of population living in deprivation</p>	<p>Good regional picture and possible social exclusion measure</p>	<p>QoL</p>
<p>Proportion of population living in Household Crowding</p>		<p>QoL</p>
<p>Avoidable morbidity (incidence or rate of an avoidable condition)</p>	<p>Shows incidence or rate of an avoidable condition</p>	<p>MoH Information Directorate</p>
<p>Road crashes (Police reported fatal and injury crashes/ 100,000 population)</p>	<p>Shows aspects of safe working and living environments</p>	<p>Road crashes (Police reported fatal and injury crashes/ 100,000 population)</p>
<p>Secondary indicators</p>		

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<p>Diabetes prevalence</p>	<p>Diabetes is a good indicator of the two key impacts on health: of socio-economic and lifestyle factors. We see that poorer populations have higher prevalence of diabetes. Socio economic factors such as poverty, food security and access to affordable nutritious food, real options for exercise can be factored into whether a person develops diabetes. This section overlaps with indicators of lifestyle eg whether people are obese which predisposes them to developing diabetes. As the population ages, prevalence of diabetes is likely to increase.</p>	<p>NZHS</p>
<p>Asthma prevalence or hospitalisation rate</p>	<p>Indicator that shows an area that affects children. Total population, By ethnicity (especially children) Asthma is linked to poor housing, timely access to primary care for effective management and monitoring.</p>	<p>NZHS</p>
<p>Lung cancer registration rate</p>	<p>Lung cancer – 90% of lung cancers are attributable to smoking hence shows the rate of a preventable disease. Ethnic inequalities in lung cancer are stark.</p>	<p>NZHS?</p>

Strong and Tolerant Community	Rationale	Data Source
<p>People are important. All members of our community are empowered to participate in decision-making and to contribute to society. We celebrate diversity and welcome newcomers, while recognising the special role of tangata whenua</p>	<p>Indicators selected cut across the three areas diversity, special role of tangata whenua and participation in decision making.. It should be noted that a number of indicators that relate to tangata whenua cut across the other outcome areas and where possible will be disaggregated by ethnicity. There are linkages to Sense of Place and Quality Lifestyle outcomes.</p>	
Headline indicators		
Residents perceptions of availability of support	Measures if people have someone to turn to for support when under stress - supports social cohesion in society	QoL
Ethnic mix on decision-making boards	Shows diversity and participation on secondary school boards, health boards and local council standing committees	GW, TAs, MinEdu, CCDHBs
Voter participation - proportion of voters who exercise their vote in local council, DHB, regional council, and general elections	Exercising a vote is a fundamental way that people can express their political will	GW / MSD-the social report
Perception of public influence on Council decision making	Measures how the community values their influence in council decision-making	QoL
Residents perception of diversity	Measures the open-ness of the community to welcoming newcomers to the region from other cultures	QoL
Number of Maori population who can speak Te Reo Maori	Measures proportion of the population who can hold a conversation about everyday things in the Maori language	MSD-the social report
Change in population by ethnicity	Shows overall changes in diversity of population	Stats NZ, Census
Secondary indicators		
Number of Maori health providers	Māori health providers tend to deliver health and disability services to predominantly Māori clients, although certainly not exclusively to Māori clients. What does distinguish the service is the kaupapa and the delivery framework which is distinctively tangata whenua-specific.	MoH
Number of children in Kohanga Reo classes	Shows participation in learning language & culture	Te Puni Kokiri
Residents reported contact with neighbours	Measures the type of contact that residents have had with their neighbours	QoL